

Of most interest is a male *Rihana similaris* Grossbeck, from Bainbridge, Ga., September, 1910. The only other recorded specimen is the type from Fernandina, Florida, in the collection of the United States National Museum. This species closely resembles *Rihana lyricen*, but differs greatly in the genitalia of the male. We also note the longer opercula, which extend to the third abdominal segment as mentioned in the original description. In the Georgia specimen the inner half of each operculum is dark colored and the band of black on the ventral surface of the abdomen is broader than in any of the *lyricen* examined.

Two new species of African Eumastacinae (Orth.).

By JAMES A. G. REHN, Philadelphia, Pa.

Brachytypus burri n. sp.

Type: ♀; Mossamedes Province, Angola. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., type no. 5184.

Closely related to *B. insularis* Burr* from Sokotra, but differing in the much larger size and proportionately smaller pronotum. From the remaining species of the genus, *B. rotundifrons* (Burr) from Mombasa, the new form can readily be separated by having the metanotum exposed.

Size medium; form strongly compressed. Head well seated in the pronotum; vertex very steeply declivent and gently passing into the frontal costa, lateral margins of same slightly compressed dorsad of insertion of antennae and regularly converging ventrad of the same, frontal costa and contiguous portions of vertex rather deeply sulcate; antennae hardly longer than the eye, eleven-jointed; eyes subovate in outline, slightly longer than the infra-ocular portion of the genae, not at all prominent.

Pronotum with the greatest length contained nearly one and one-half times in the greatest (caudal) depth of same; dorsal carina moderately arcuate, ascending caudad; cephalic margin obtuse-angulate, caudal margin moderately emarginate mesad; lateral lobes with the ventral margin oblique sinuate, ventro-cephalic angle very faint, ventro-caudal angle marked, nearly rectangulate, caudal margin of lobes slightly arcuate dorsad and ventrad, nearly straight in the middle.

*Bull. Liverpool Mus., II, No. 2, p. 44.

Mesonotum with dorsal margin projecting caudad of pronotum nearly half the dorsal length of the latter.

Metanotum surpassing the mesonotum by slightly more than half the length of latter.

Proximal abdominal segment compressed cristato-carinate as in the thoracic segments, exposed portion equal to that of the mesonotum; remaining abdominal segments not elevated and hardly even carinate dorsad.

Cephalic and median limbs rather short. Caudal femora compressed. robust, dorsal carina with eight spiniform serrations becoming elongate spines distad, spine on dorsum of genicular region decided, caudal extremity of genicular arches and genicular lobes spiniform, remaining femoral carinae simple; caudal tibiae armed with fifteen spines on each margin.

General color (specimen mounted from alcohol) clay color, eyes ochraceous, limbs washed with broccoli brown; genicular arches, tips of spines on dorsal carina of caudal femora, genicular region of caudal tibiae and an area on the keel of the mesonotum blackish; tibial spines black with yellow bases.

MEASUREMENTS.

| | |
|---|----------|
| Length of body | 18.5 mm. |
| Length of pronotum | 6.5 mm. |
| Greatest (caudal) depth of pronotum | 9.5 mm. |
| Length of caudal femur | 11.8 mm. |

Four paratype females have been examined in addition to the type. One specimen is slightly below the average size of the remainder of the series, but otherwise no points of difference are noted.

We take pleasure in dedicating this species to Dr. Malcolm Burr, the eminent English Orthopterist, in token of appreciation of his valued work on the Eumastacinae.

Thericles macropygia n. sp.

1904. *Thericles gnu* Rehn (not of Karsch, 1896) Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1904, p. 676. (Luebo, Congo.)

Type: ♂; Luebo, Congo. (D. W. Snyder.) [U. S. N. M.] Allied to *T. zebra* Gerstaecker, described from the Cameroons, but differing in the more produced ventro-caudal angle of the lateral lobes of the pronotum, the much more recurved and inflated apex of the male abdomen, the more elongate subgenital plate of the same sex and the slightly greater size.

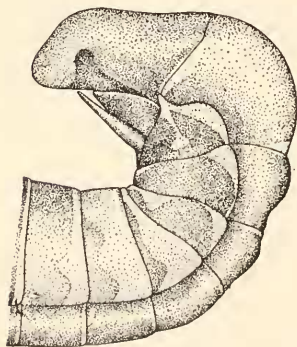
Having recently had an opportunity to examine a topotypic female specimen of Karsch's *T. gnu*, I find the Luebo individuals to be quite distinct, the female sex of the new form differing in the characters previously noted (*vide supra*) and also in the strongly compressed frontal costa, the margins of which are contiguous through nearly their entire length.

The female which we have associated with the male type shows some affinity with *T. quagga* Karsch and *T. depressifrons* Bolivar, both known only from the female sex, but the coloration, which is of great importance in the Eumastacinae, shows a number of differences.

♂ Size small; form distinctly compressed; surface of dorsum of thoracic and proximal abdominal segments finely rugulose.

Head with the dorsum considerably elevated dorsad of that of the pronotum, when seen from the side subobtusangulate at the highest portion of the eyes, fastigium decidedly declivent, rounding into the decidedly retreating facial line, the latter slightly concave; occiput with distinct median and strongly divergent lateral carinae, the lateral ones contiguous between the eyes and passing into the almost entirely contiguous carinae of the frontal costa, the latter very slightly separated for a short distance on the fastigium; antennae but little longer than the depth of the eye; eyes very large, moderately prominent.

Pronotum with the dorsal carina distinct but not elevated; lateral lobes of pronotum about as deep as long, cephalic margin strongly arcuate ventrad, ventro-cephalic angle obtuse, ventral margin arcuato-emarginate cephalad, ventro-caudal angle slightly produced, well rounded.



Thericles macrophygia n. sp.—Lateral view of apex of abdomen. $\times 10$.

Proximal abdominal segments carinate; apex of abdomen strongly re-curved, subinflated; supra-anal plate with a pair of mesially constricted carinae, apex subtruncate; cerci elongate, styliform, apex blunted; distal ventral abdominal segment bullate, the outline regularly arcuate when seen from the side; subgenital plate elongate, sub-cylindrical, the apical margin slightly produced laterad and regularly arcuate in shape, when seen from the side distinctly depressed distad.

Caudal femora very considerably

exceeding the apex of the abdomen, moderately robust, median carina well spined, dorso-lateral carina with six spines, genicular lobes and median and lateral angles of the genicular region well spined.

General color black, variegated with saffron yellow as follows: a narrow medio-longitudinal line from the fastigium to the curve of the abdomen, also continued over the face to the clypeal suture, slightly expanding on the ventral section of the face; the two proximal antennal joints and a broad, oblique subocular bar on the genæ, a narrow bar along the cephalic margin of the lateral lobes of the pronotum, a broad patch on the caudal section of the same lobes, involving a portion of the mesonotum, and the median and distal portions of the abdomen margined with the paler color. Cephalic and median limbs saffron yellow, becoming subrufescent on the feet. Caudal femora ochraceous with the carinal spines and the genicular extremity, except the median carina and a distinct yellow margining to the genicular lobes, black. Antennæ except the two proximal joints brownish.

MEASUREMENTS.

Length of body 11.5 mm.

Length of pronotum 2.3 mm.

Length of caudal femur 9.2 mm.

♀. The female specimen which we have associated with the male type differs from it only in such characters as are essentially sexual and in the color, aside from the number of spines on the dorso-lateral carinæ of the caudal femora being five instead of six.

The ovipositor jaws have the teeth quite robust, while the supra-anal plate has the paired carinæ much as in the male.

The general color was probably yellow (much altered by immersion in spirits), the cephalic and median limbs and distal half of the caudal femora, exclusive of a yellowish line on the median carina of the genicular region and the margins of the genicular lobes, and the greater portion of the caudal tibiæ black. The pre-genicular region of the caudal tibiæ is indistinctly glaucous and the distal extremity and the bases of the spines of the same are more or less yellowish. The antennæ are colored as in the male.

MEASUREMENTS.

Length of body 17. mm.

Length of pronotum 3.3 mm.

Length of caudal femur 11.5 mm.

The pair described above are the only representatives of the species seen by us.